The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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THE UNSEEN SLAYER.

In the autumn of 1784 the frontier settlement of Hermansburg, Kentucky, became greatly excited over the mysterious deaths of numbers of their principal inhabitants.

They left their homes in usual good health, wandered a short distance from the block-house or village, failed to come home again, and, upon search being made, were found lying dead, with a bullet-hole either in the head or heart.

The manner of their death was plain enough, but *who* the assassin was, was the question which tortured every member of the settlement who was capable of comprehending the mysterious shadow which hung over their very doors.

There were several facts connected with these tragedies which bore a singular look in themselves. The victims were always killed with a bullet, and after falling were never disturbed. It was plain that money was not sought, nor was anything like malicious revenge displayed.

Hermansburg being pre-eminently a border settlement, numbered among its population the very best hunters and scouts of the West. Some of these have made a fame in our frontier history, and were capable of competing with the Indians, in all the artifices of their peculiar warfare.—These did everything in their power to solve the mystery, but in vain.

When a dead body was found, two of these, one of whom was the renowned Lew Whetzel, made a complete circle around, examining the ground with their eagle eyes in search of the trail. Not an overturned leaf nor a displaced blade of grass could have escaped their attention, and yet they failed to discover the first indication of a trail. They gradually extended the circumference of the circles, until they reached the river, but with the same dearth of results.

"No use!" exclaimed the discouraged Whetzel. "Some red-skin is a little smarter than we happen to be, and he'll keep on until there ain't any of us left, and then we'll all know what sent us under."

It soon came to be known whenever the sound of the gun of the mysterious slayer was heard. There was a peculiar spiteful crack, which well accorded with its venemous fury. The report scarcely broke upon the air when several of the scouts rushed into the woods with the hope of detecting the assassin, but they invariably returned no wiser than when they went.

Sometimes several weeks passed without a settler being harmed, when just as they were beginning to congratulate themselves upon their delivery from this plague, some one of their number would be stricken down at noon-day.

Once or twice they averaged a victim a week, and the horrified settlers began seriously to think of leaving the place which seemed to have such an appalling curse hanging over it.

Many of the scouts spent days in the woods searching for the author of these dreadful tragedies, and they used every means which their united ingenuity could bring, but with a failure of success which was as perplexing and discouraging as it was unexplainable.

The sound of death was heard at all times—morning, noon and evening. The wife of one of the settlers saw him throw up his arms and fall when within twenty yards of where she stood speaking to him. Almost paralyzed for a moment with horror, she managed to turn about and dash for home at the top of her speed.

One of the men was shot at daybreak while looking for an estrayed cow, and another fell a victim just as night was closing in; and then succeeded a week of perfect quiet, unbroken by a single report of a hostile shot.

There is no doubt but that Hermansburg would have been broken up in this unheard of manner, had not at this juncture of affairs a large party of emigrants come down the Ohio and united with the settlement, increasing its population to almost double what it had been immediately preceding their arrival.

These new settlers brought with them the vigor and air of pioneers, and were not at all intimidated by the appalling stories which were poured into their ears as soon as they made their appearance.

"Some Indian lurking in the neighborhood," was their reply, "and we shall soon discover him."

For a time nothing was heard of the secret slayer, and were it not that so many of the people were mourning for their lost relatives and friends, the reinforcements would have doubted whether the whole thing was not a freak of their imaginations but the sad faces were too many, and were too plainly stamped with their great woe, for them to doubt the reports.

One afternoon one of the later arrivals was engaged in hunting, when he went the way of all the others. His body was found at nightfall, shot through the brain, lying just as it had fallen. His death created more consternation than did any of the others, as it was the first that had occurred since the arrival of the emigrants.—The same rigorous search was repeated, with equally futile results; but the men were not disposed to submit to this fell destroyer as stolidly as the others had done before. Unquestionably he was a human being, and as such could be met and conquered.

Among the emigrants was a young man named Wilson, who was a cousin to the last victim, and who made up his mind that he could and would fathom this mystery and bring the criminal to justice.

He made inquiries of the settlers as to whether they knew any reason why either a single or more than one Indian had cause of special enmity toward them, but no one could give a reason.

Young Wilson proved himself a detective worthy of the name of Vidocq.

When he had carefully examined with the others the scene of the last tragedy, he discovered one or two important facts, which escaped the notice of the others, and which were so simple and palpable that he could not explain their obtuseness in failing to see them.

In the first place, all the men who had fallen before the mysterious slayer had fallen to the north of the settlement. Any other portion of the wood was safe. In the second place, the bodies had all been found in sight of the river, proof to his mind that *there* was the place to look for their enemy.

These two points settled, an important step was taken in the unravelling of the mystery.

The night succeeding these events was a bright moonlight one, and Wilson determined to devote it to following up the clue he had gained. He acquainted no one with his resolve; but waiting until he could slip away without attracting attention, he took the wood, and gradually approached the spot where his kinsman's body had been found. He believed that he had reached this point without being seen, but he was mistaken.

While he stood gazing attentively around him, he was startled by a clicking and turning his head with the quickness of lightning, he saw a flash of powder. The secret slayer had pointed his gun at him and pulled the trigger, but the piece had flashed in the pan.

Wilson retreated as rapidly as he could, feeling not a little nervous, for he was aware of his peril; but he endeavored to do it as unconcernedly as he could, so as not to let the enemy know that he suspected danger.

But he got safely away, and when he returned home, he carried with him the important secret. He had learned where the shots came from, and the days of the assassin were well nigh numbered. Whether to attempt his punishment alone, or whether to wait until the morrow, and take assistance, were the questions that for a time he was unable to decide, but he finally concluded to adopt the latter method.

Selecting one of the hunters who had quite a reputation as an Indian ranger, he acquainted him with what he had learned, and the next morning they entered a canoe, and ascended the Ohio for some distance. Concealing themselves under the overhanging trees as much as possible, they paddled back again until they had reached a point nearly opposite the settlement where they embarked.

"There is the place from which those fatal shots have come," said Wilson, pointing to a large crooked tree, which grew directly over the river.

The hunter scrutinized it, and admitted that they had probably discovered the real hiding place of their murderous enemy.—A more careful examination showed that the tree was hollow, with an opening upon the lower side, directly over the water, so that it could be approached and entered from a canoe without the occupant once placing his foot on land or touching the trunk except at the very place where he entered. This tree had been surveyed from the shore several times, but as there was not the slightest abrasion to be seen, they did not scrutinize it as thoroughly as they should have done.

Near the insertion of one of the limbs they found a large orifice, skillfully covered with bark. It was here their assassin concealed himself, and it was through this opening that the rifle was pointed, which had sent death to so many innocent settlers.

As the Indian was absent, young Wilson drew himself up into the cavity, and took a look through the "window of death." The wood for a long distance was quite open, so that he had a very extended view, and he comprehended at once how it was that so many had made themselves targets for the murderous rifleman.

"Now, if careful, we can soon end this gentleman's sport," remarked the hunter. "We will withdraw and wait and watch."

They pulled their canoe upon the land and concealed it under the bushes, and secreting themselves, kept their eyes fixed upon the gnarled and twisted tree, which had proved fatal to so many of them. They had not long to wait, when they heard the stealthy dip of a paddle, and the next minute a light canoe shot beneath the tree and a hideous-looking Shawanee Indian rose in his boat and glared stealthy around. His black eyes seemed to flash fire, as he gazed in every direction in search of his enemies.

He seemed to be satisfied with the appearance of things, and reached his hands up to draw himself into the cavity. At this juncture both rifles were discharged, and the savage with an appalling screech fell over the side of the canoe into the water. The two settlers rushed down to the river's edge, just in time to see him come up and sink again, with every vestige of life departed.

Great was the excitement in Hermansburg when it became known that their mortal enemy had at last been slain. The tree which had sheltered him was cut down, that it might not tempt any more of his race to such inhuman deeds. All expressed wonder that they had not detected the strategem sooner, especially when it was plain that the savage had been compelled on each occasion to find some concealment for his canoe, and when a more critical examination of the slain bodies would have disclosed the precise direction in which every rifle-ball had come.

The motive of the Indian acting in this manner, long remained a mystery. That he might bear an implacable hate towards the invaders of his hunting grounds was plain enough, but it was unnatural that he should have carried it to such extreme lengths. But several years later it became known that he was an insane Shawanee chief, whose malady took this particular phase, and who might have continued his appalling career for no one knows how long, had he not been detected and shot as we have just related,

Easter.

The anniversary of the Resurrection—we find, in an exchange, the following account of a singular custom which attends it:

"In almost all Christian countries the custom still prevails of eggs being given as a present at Easter time. In Germany they are generally hid by the older people in the garden, under the young gooseberry bushes and other early plants, when they are looked for by bevies of little children, and great is the joy at finding one of peculiar richness in ornament, for they are all decked in gay colors and covered with gold and silver devices. In France, the eggs, although still so called, have degenerated into costly boxes of bon-bons or even more expensive presents, which are exchanged by friends according to the French proverb, that "little presents keep up friendship." In Russia alone they have maintained their sacred character and are given with the words, "Christ is arisen!" Everybody, at home or abroad, has a supply of Easter eggs about him; every passer by is thus accosted, and the two eggs are knocked against each other. The owner of the harder one, which has succeeded in breaking the other, carries off both. In spite of this association with the season of Easter and the sacred character given to the custom by the Greek church, these eggs originated in the far East, and are of heathen nature. In the Orient the egg is well known to be the symbol of the primitive state of things, of the creation which developed the germ of all things. Now there the new year begins still, as it has ever done, with the Spring equinoxes, and the festive occasion is celebrated by the giving away of eggs. At this period, when the year and all nature begin anew, gilt and gaily painted eggs are sent from friend to friend as tokens of the renewal of all things. From there the custom found its way to the western part of Europe, where for centuries the year also began with the opening of Spring, and the egg remained an appropriate symbol. Since the time when Charles IX of France first fixed the beginning of the year upon the first of January, the custom has gradually lost its ancient signification, but Easter eggs are still well known in all parts of the world."

Oyster Trade of the Chesapeake.

Three million eight hundred thousand bushels of oysters are annualy brought to the Baltimore market from the Chesapeake, of which two million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels are taken from Maryland waters, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand in Virginia waters. Next to Baltimore the largest number of oysters are taken to New York, that city receiving one million and fifty thousand bushels. Fair Haven, Connecticut, receives seven million bushels. One thousand boats of an average of fifty tons each, are engaged in dredging for oysters for the Baltimore market, and supplying vessels for other markets. The average quantity dredged by these boats during the oyster season of six months was four thousand four hundred and seventy-six bushels, which at forty-five cents per bushel, would be for each boat two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents. In addition to these sailing vessels, there are one thousand five hundred canoes engaged in tonging oysters in the inlets of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. There are thirty oyster packing houses in Baltimore employing four thousand five hundred openers or shuckers, of whom the larger number are colored men and women. Of the three million eight hundred and sixty thousand bushels of oysters brought to the city, one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand are packed raw, one million three hundred and sixty thousand bushels preserved by steaming and packed, and six hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels used for city consumption. The largest packing-house in the city employs three hundred and ninety shuckers, who open about one thousand bushels daily.—During the busiest part of the season, it is estimated that forty-five thousand bushels are opened daily, the greater part of which are distributed through the large towns and cities of the West, the trade extending as far as Denver City and Santa Fe.

In fifteen years sheep have increased in Ireland over 1,000,000.

The New Tax Bill.

Commissioner Rollins has published the following letter of instruction in regard to the new tax bill recently passed by Congress, which will be of interest to manufacturers:

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, April 4, 1868.—Sir: The act of March 31, 1868, exempts from taxation all articles, goods, wares and merchandise heretofore liable under the provisions of section 94 and 95 of the internal revenue law, except glass, mineral oils, wines, manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

All taxes, however, which had occurred prior to April first, and to which no assessment has been made, should immediately be assessed.

The assessment for the month of March will be made as heretofore, and must include all articles, goods, wares and merchandise sold, consumed, or used, or removed for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer.

The law especially provides for keeping in force all regulations and provisions for the assessment and collection of taxes already assessed, and of which a return has or ought to have been made, and it becomes the duty of each assessor and collector to see that all such taxes in his district are immediately assessed and collected.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Manufacture of Paper.

The *American Artisan* gives a condensed history of paper. It states that paper did not come into use until the thirteenth century. The first machine for the production of paper was constructed in 1250, at Lavensburg, and paper was manufactured in Italy in 1330, in France in 1560, in Switzerland in 1570, in England in 1588, in Holland in 1685, in Russia in 1812, and in Pensylvania in 1825. The number of paper mills now existing in the principal States of Europe is as follows: Great Britain, 408; France, 276; Germany, 243; Austria, 78; Russia, 40; Italy, 30; Belgium, 26; Spain, 17; Switzerland, 14; Sweden, 8; Turkey, 1. In the United States of America there are 530 paper mills. The annual production of paper in Europe is 8,956,000 cwt., valued at $75,025,000, and the paper mills working continuously for a whole year would manufacture 62,560,000 sheets, which if laid side by side would extend to a length equal to that of the diameter of the earth.

Opium Eating Here.

[New York Correspondence Troy Times.]

Many of the hack writers who get up the sensation stories for the cheap newspaper press, work up to the necessary excitement by eating opium, and one of the most facile writers for the *Ledger* is said to compose under its inspiration. A large number of students at our colleges are opium eaters. This follows as a matter of course the free use of tobacco. If the excitement of the latter be delightful, how much greater pleasure must there be in the more subtle and refined excitement of opium, and hence there are many talented young collegians who dream away their time and when they attend recitations (which is seldom,) make free use of "opony." Large numbers of nervous ladies in high station use opium to give new life to their effete and exhausted frames; perhaps the largest proportionate consumption is among this class. They prepare for the enjoyment of a party or a ball by the use of this stimulus, and when it has brought the system to its acme, they shine with unusual brilliancy. The use of stimulants as a preparation for social enjoyments is prodigious, and a large party perhaps one-half the guests are keyed up by opium or bourbon to a proper state of felicity. One reason why opium is becoming more popular is because its devotee neeed not incur the approbium inseperable from the drunkard. He need carry no bottle with him, and his breath will not smell of libuor. His stock can be carried in his vest pocket, and can be used imperceptibly to the world. Having these advantages over the fire water, we do not wonder at the increase of the former, and the only reason why it does not become universal as a substitute for alcoholic drinks, is simply because they are social and opium eating is not. A group of young men would not feel so much inclined to eat opium together as they would to enjoy a social glass. The result of this general use of opium is now beginning to show itself through the country; the question now is, shall the evil be arrested?

Russian Slavery.

An official report has just been published at St. Petersburg showing the condition of the Russian serfs at the beginning of the present year. It appears from this report that there are still 3,629,382 serfs not emancipated. The number of the emancipated serfs is now 6,146,635, including 1,168,150 in Lithuania. Of these only 548,520 have obtained their emancipation by voluntary agreements entered into with their masters. The remainder have become proprietors through the intervention of the government, which has assigned 414,265,708 rubels as compensation to the old landholder. Up to the 1st of January last 7,240 estates, inhabited by 66,754 people, have been transferred to the State, at a cost of 7,683,665 roubles. In the governments of Jaroslav, Kalouga, Kasan, Moscow, Orel, Riazan, St. Petersburg, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Tamboff, Toula, and Voronej, where there are 15,672 villages with 3,087,845 inhabitants, the peasant proprietors have already been charged with the ground-rent of their estates.

Spiritualist Celebrations.

The Spiritualists of Boston and vicinity celebrated the twentieth anniversary of modern Spiritualism, at Music Hall, the 30th ult. In the afternoon there was a parade about the city of four or five hundred children, pupils in the Progressional Lyceum, and on arriving at Music Hall they went through ord and gymnastic exercises. In the evening there was a public meeting, over which Dr. H. B. Gardner presided, and made an address giving the history of spiritual manifestations, from the discovery by the Fox family.—He said it was claimed that there were now 11,000,000 of spiritualists in the United States; but this he doubted, although it would, pehaps, be too low a figure if all who had the faith he had, were to know it. Dancing was then indulged in for three hours, and a collation closed the exercises of the day.

The same day a large gathering of spiritualists assembled at the Everett Rooms, in New York for a similar celebration. The chief attraction was the presence of two of the Fox sisters, the first "mediums" through whom the alleged communications from the spirit-world were made to residents on this planet, just twonty years ago. After these ladies came upon the platform, Mr. Oliver Johnson inquired if there were any spirits present? The query was answered by a succession of raps from underneath the platform. the ladies then went to the end of the stage, and immediately the sounds increased in vehemence. The ladies also stood beside a piano, and placed their hands upon it, when raps were still more distinctly heard, on the piano-lid. Warren Chase, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, Dr. Halleck, and Dr. F. L. H. Willis, then made short addresses touching spiritualism, its spread and progress during the past two decades, and the exercises closed with a *soiree dansante*, which was kept up till past 2 o'clock. It was announced that this anniversary will be hereafter celebrated yearly.

The Spiritualists of St. Louis also celebrated this anniversary. Mits Elvira Wheelock, one of their most popular lecturers, gave a history of the Rochester knockings, and similar phenomena, briefly sketching the growth and progress of their religion, and claiming that they had gained in this country over four millions of believers.

Manner of Applying Manure to Land.

A writer in the *Rural American* says:

Within the last seventeen years I have purchased and put into good cultivation three different farms. The land of each was said to be worn out when I made the purchase. Until recently, when manuring land, my practice has been invariably to cover the manure with the plough, never allowing it to remain long on the ground before ploughing in. If the land is to be farmed in corn, or other hoed crops that root deep, I continue the practice of ploughing in the manure. It is put in heaps and spread as ploughed in.

Wheat and all small grain, roots near the surface, and requires the manure nearer the top than when covered with the plow. I manure my wheat after ploughing, spreading it after the wheat is sown, and harrowing in together. I think the wheat stands the winter better and grows stronger than when the manure is covered with the plow. It should be well rotted, so that it will mix freely with the soil. If the land is fallow, it should be broken up deep, the manure ploughed in very shallow and the wheat put in with a drill.

I never spread manure to remain on the surface, unless it be land laid down to grass or under fruit trees. When it is thus applyed to the surface it should be done in the winter or very early in the spring, so that the rain may soak its virtues into the ground before the sun has much influence. In hauling manure on land after it has been ploughed, care should be taken to cross the field as much as possible in roads, so that they may be ploughed again after sowing.

Remarkable Discovery in Tennessee.

The Chattanooga Union says that Mr. Wm. Staples, while digging recently in a salt lick on his farm, a few miles northeast of Kinstown, Tenn., struck a solid limestone rock about seven feet below the surface. He found in it a well, about eight inches in diametor, filled with very salt water. After the discovery of the well, Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations, and found to his surprise a line of salt ket tles, or rather the remains of salt kettles. The kettles were of stoneware, made of the same material as that used by the Indians for their house ware, such as plates, dishes, &c. The kettles were broken, but the curvature indicated that they were about three feet in diameter, and were about forty in number. A most striking fact connected with this discovery is, that these kettles were found at a depth of seven feet below the surface of the ground. Growing above them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old.

He who can transplant successfully with pruning doeth well; but he who can do without it doeth better.

It is proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature that all land devoted to growing forest trees shall be free from taxation.

Always loosen the check-rein before giving a horse water. Even if the pail is held so high that the rein is not drawn tight, the position is not a natural one in which to drink.

Arrival of Sergeant Bates in Washington.

The Washington *Star* thus announces the arrival of the Sergeant in Washington on Tuesday morning:

In anticipation of the arrival in this city of Sergeant Bates, who left Vicksburg, Miss., on the 21st of January last upon a wager of a thousand dollars that he would walk from that point through the Southern States to Washington, with the American flag unfurled, and not a cent in his pocket, without molestation on the route, a large number of citizens and strangers assembled at the north end of the Long Bridge this morning to witness his arrival. At nine o'clock he left Alexandria, and at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock reached the bridge, which he proceeded to cross. A few rods from the north draw of the bridge he was halted by Gen. Hugh Cameron, Mr. Wm. N. Mitchner, editor of the *Campaign* (conservative) *Digest*, and Mr. F. X. Burk, a committee from the Western States Anti-radical Club, each wearing a red rosette, and seated in a carriage, who congratulated him upon the success of his journey, and tendered him the hospitality of the association they represented. He remained a short time in conversation with these gentlemen, and then continued his route across the bridge, upon reaching the end of which he was taken in charge by a committee from the Conservative Army and Navy Union, who presented him with one of the silk badges of the Association, and escorted him to the residence of Colonel Faunce, a short distance from the bridge, that gentleman having tendered the hospitalities of his establishment for the occasion. Here the sergeant held reception for an hour and a half, during which he was visited by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and received their congratulations. Sergeant Bates, on his arrival, was dressed in a suit of blue-black velvet—jacket and pants—of close fit, presented to him by the ladies of South Carolina, and wore a pink silk sash, presented to him by the ladies of Montgomery, Alabama.

From his left side was suspended a horn cup, which was presented him by the ladies of Vicksburg, and from which he has taken all the water that he has drank on the journey. At the reception this morning, he wore these mementoes, and held with his left hand the flag which he has carried with him, with the staff planted on the floor. He is a young man apparently about thirty years of age, of bronzed complexion, dark hair and eyes, of medium statue, symmetrical in form, and weighs about 140 pounds. He seems to be in excellent health, though not sturdy, and does not look at all worsted from the exercise which he has taken.

At one o'clock the committees of the Western States Anti-Radical Club, with Gen. Cameron at their head, all of whom were on horseback, and a delegation from the Conservative Army and Navy Union, accompanied by Heald's brass band, returned to Col. Faunce's residence, at which place Sergeant Bates had remained since his arrival, where they took the Sergeant in charge, and escorted him up 14th street to Pennsylvania avenue, and from thence to the President's House; he walking in the midst, with the flag in his hand. Here the procession, with the Western States Committee at the head, turned into the eastern carriage-way and passed through the yard out at the western gate; after which it re-entered the grounds and proceeded to the Presidential Mansion, reaching there about fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock. Sergeant Bates was met at the door by the President, who took him by the hand, amid hearty cheers from the crowd. Order being restored the President said: "All I want to do is, simply to welcome you and your flag. The President then invited him in, and proceeded to the East room, followed by a large number of persons. He then conversed with the sergeant, asking him about his journey, how long he would remain in Washington, &c., and gave him a cordial invitation to visit the White House. The band then played the Star-spangled Banner, and the sergeant withdrew. At the door of the East room he was met by Mrs. Patterson, who presented him with a large and handsome boquet. Many of those present took the sergeant by the hand before he left the East room. At 2 o'clock he left the Executive Mansion and marched down the avenue to the Capitol, headed by the band and followed by the crowd.

On reaching the Metropolitan, where rooms have been engaged for him, he entered, passing up into the parlors, and in a short time made his appearance on the balcony, amid the cheers of the crowd assembled, bowing his acknowledgements.—Hon. C. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, addressed him as a son of his State, welcoming him to the Capitol.

General Munegen responded on the part of Sergeant Bates, who then withdrew amid cheers for the "Old flag and the Union," and the crowd formed and proceeded with him to the Capitol.

On arriving there the Sergeant walked up the eastern steps, but was not permitted to enter, although he had a permit to ascend the dome, from General Michler.

Have a few extra posts and rails and other fencing material prepared for any emergency that may arise during the summer months. Sometimes a post may suddenly fall when the frost goes out of the ground, and a new one at hand is always convenient.

At the late meeting of the milk producers who supply the Boston market, it was stated by one of the gentlemen that nine quarts per day for nine months in the year, which was his usual time for milking cows, was a fair average production of milk.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, ARRIL 24, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—E. A. Vogler, Agent for Agricultural Implements, Cider Mills, &c.

A. C. Vogler—Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Moulding, for Picture Frames, &c.

T. Chitty, U. S. D. M—Notices to witnesses at court.

J. L. Fulkerson—New Goods.

The Election.

The election relative to the new State Constitution, State and County officers, and Members of Congress, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, passed off very quietly and peaceably here. There was no undue excitement, not the least sign of disturbance, and no crowd lingering around the polls—the voters generaly casting their ballots and retiring.

This county, has no doubt, declared in favor of the new Constitution and the Republican ticket, by a large majority.—From Lexington, and the upper portion of Davidson county, we learn, the same result is confidently predicted,—in fact, Davidson and Forsyth may be set down Republican by a decided majority.

Great efforts were made in both these counties to defeat the Constitution, and the victory achieved is so much the greater.

N. W. N. C. Railroad.

From the frequent inquiries made by our country friends as to the progress of our Railroad, we infer that a deep and growing interest is felt in its early completion. We hope that a sufficient force will be put upon the road as soon as surveyed, to push the work forward speedily, proving the fact that Forsyth County has shaken off North Carolina's Rip Van Winkle sleep, and is now wide awake, determined in her rapid onward march to future prosperity.

Competent gentleman have been employed to survey the various routes under consideration, and on Wednesday the running of a base line was commenced, preliminary to ascertaining the most practicable route to be adopted. It seems to be settled that either High Point or Greensboro', will be the point of intersecting the Central N. C. Railroad.

On Friday last the stockholders of the N. W. N. C. R. organized by electing the following officers:

DIRECTORS:—E. A. Vogler, E. Belo, H. W. Fries, R. L. Patterson, D. H. Starbuck, I. G. Lash, Robert Gray, Joseph Masten, P. A. Wilson and M. Masten.

At a subsequent meeting, same day, at night, By-Laws for the government of the company were adopted and ordered to be printed. E. L. Hege, Joseph Stockton and J. W. Alspaugh were also chosen auditors of accounts.

The directors elected H. W. Fries, President, and R. L. Patterson, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ The unusually late and wet spring has very much retarded farming operations in this section of the country, very little corn having been, as yet, planted.

The wheat crops look very promising, and the prospect for abundance of fruit is good.

We have had fair and pleasant weather for the last few days, and we hope it may continue favorable throughout the coming season.

THE MAGAZINES.

GODEY for May is a fresh and readable number. Its contents combine the useful and the beautiful, making it a valuable companion for intelligent ladies.

PETERSON for May comes to us in advance of its fashionable contemporaries, is a real gem number, and certainly deserves its great popularity among the ladies.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for May, contains more suggestive, solid and practical reading than any of the current monthlies on our table. See contents below:

Instinct Demoralized, by Myron B. Benton; Out of Service, E. Foxton; Going Abroad, H. T. Tuckerman; Hymn of Niagra, Thos. Hill, D. D. Office, W. I. Paulding; Fenianism—Why is it? Life in San Francisco, E. W. Elliott; The Doctor's Assistant, Elsie Ritzema; Ole Bull among his Countrymen, E. S. Carr; The Mississippi River, James O. Noyes; Woman and Work, Meta Lander; The National Finances, V. B. Denslow; National Honesty, L. E. Chittenden; Familiar Letters from Japan, J. Bishop Putnam; The Right of Copyright, S. Irenaeus Prime.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The May number of this well sustained Magazine continues the interesting series of Peruvian Sketches, followed by "Cradle Lands," both highly interesting articles; indeed it is the only illustrated Magazine which comes up to the standard of a good Family Periodical. Among the numerous articles, we find a variety of the best selections from English literature, with the usual Drawer, Easy Chair, Monthly Record of Current Events, &c.

For the Press.

The election of the whole Republican ticket in Forsyth county, by a vote of between 500 and 700 majority, is a great Union triumph. Every effort was made by the *rebels* to carry the county, and break down and crush the indomitable spirit of the Union men of Forsyth. The ablest *rebel* speakers were imported from abroad, but their coarse abuse and vituperation only served to make the Union men the more firm and determined.

Even gross reflections and serious accusations, injurious to the character of John P. Vest, Esq., the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives, were published in the Winston *Sentinel*, the rebel organ, for which Mr. Vest has writted the editor, for $10,000 damages.

But the people have nobly vindicated Mr. Vest's character, by his triumphant election. And no man's character stands fairer as a gentleman, than Mr. Vest's.

In fact, the election of the whole Republican ticket, is by a larger majority than its most sanguine friends anticipated, which is to be attributed in a great degree, to the low attacks made on the Union men by the rebel speakers and their organs.

The Storm.

Thursday morning of last week, was the occasion of one of the most severe storms ever known in this country at this season of the year, culminating in a freshet which carried devastation in its track, and only equalled in severity by the well-remembered freshet of 1863. From about 2 o'clock, A. M., until long after daylight, the lightning flashes and peals of thunder were incessant, whilst the rain descended in a continuous flood.

We have been favored by a correspondent who was out in the storm, with the following particulars: On the day preceding the storm (Wednesday, 15th inst.,) about 1 o'clock, P. M., a *hurricane*, extending over a belt about 200 yards in width, passed along portions of Henry county, Va., and Rockingham county, N. C., carrying devastation in its course. Near Leaksville and Wentworth, N. C., it seems to have been most severe—hundreds of panels of fences seemed but paper in its course, and rails as straws were blown, in some instances, as far as 40 and 50 yards. Near Leaksville, the frame dwelling house, corn crib, and dairy of Mr. Thomas Ragland were *utterly destroyed*, and a log schoolhouse in the immediate vicinity was blown down. Miss Lane, the teacher, with the children, were in the house at the time, and miraculously escaped with a few bruises—one child, a boy of eight years, son of Mr. Ragland, however, had his leg broken. The destruction of the houses is complete. The school-house was built of logs, averaging 15 inches in thickness, and some of them were blown 20 or 25 yards from the house. At Wentworth one or two houses were unroofed and the church steeples considerably damaged.

We do not remember, and the "oldest inhabitant" cannot call to mind, a storm equal to this in the annals of the country, in the spring of the year.—*Danville Register*.

Terrible Thunder Storm---Loss of Life, &c.

We regret to learn from Capt Wooten, Conductor on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, that a most terrific thunderstorm happened at Laurinburg on the afternoon of the 16th inst., just after the train from Wilmington arrived at that depot, and while the passengers were at dinner. Rev. John B. McKinnon, a promising young Presbyterian minister, and Mr. Lachlin McLaurin, son of John McLaurin Esq., all of Laurinburg, Richmond county, were instantly killed; thus adding another awful warning that "in the midst of life we are in death." These young gentlemen were standing in the store attached to the hotel, waiting for their mail matter, the postoffice being kept in same store, when one of those vivid and destructive flashes of lightning that always spreads terror, entered several parts of the building, passing, by current down the sides, shivering a portion of the roof and some parts of the house, and selecting these individuals as victims. Persons at the dinner table had their knives and forks knocked out of their hands and others were somewhat stunned, but no one severly injured except these young men, whose untimely death has spread gloom and grief over that community.

We learn the storm raged for many miles along the line of the road.—*Wilmington Journal*.

Iredell Superior Court.

The Superior Court for Iredell county, Judge Anderson Mitchell, presiding, was in session in Statesville, last week. The weather was very inclement, which prevented, doubtless, many from being present who otherwise would have attended from various motives. The case of Ann Melton, charged as an accomplice in the murder of Laura Foster, of Wilkes, upon application of counsel, was again removed to Wilkes. This is a great relief to the citizens of Iredell. On Friday morning Thomas Dula, who had been previously convicted as principal in the murder of Laura Foster, was brought into Court to receive sentence, The Court sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 1st day of May.—*Statesville American*.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Sales made at Holland's Warehouse by S. H. Holland & Co.

DANVILLE, April 16th, 1868.

Receipts light. Fancy Yellow Wrappers and Fancy Yellow Lugs, in demand at good prices. We quote

LUGS.	
Common,	$3,00 to $6,00
Good,	8,00 to 15,00
Extra Yellow,	15,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Common,	$6.00 to $9,00
Medium,	9,00 to 14,00
Good,	14,00 to 25,00
Medium Yellow Wrappers,	30,00 to 50,00
Extra do do	none offering.

The Recent Gale.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* of the 16th instant referring to the gale experienced at Columbia, remarks:

"The weather played fantastic tricks, yesterday. Boreas blew a gale of short duration; rain fell in torrents, and there was also a slight sprinkling of hail. Old Sol brightened up occasionally. The thermometer, during a portion of the day, fell to a low ebb, but eventually mounted, and like a pretty girl in a coquette contillion, danced from one to the other, without bestowing favors on any. We regret to say that a portion of the parapet of Mr. Stenhouse's building, on Main street, fell on the roof, smashing it and leaving a hole large enough to drive a team through.—Fortunately, the goods in the store below were uninjured by the pouring rain. The tall chimney of Mr. Simmonds' bakery near the post-office, fell and injured the roof. A portion of the ruins of Christ Church were demolished, and old chimney's in various portions of the city were "levelled with the dust." Fortunately no human being was injured.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S SAFETY.—The positive assurance of Dr. Livingston's safety is the pleasantest bit of news we have had by cable for many a day. The telegram merely says that the Doctor had written to Sir Roderick Murchison "by the way of Zanzibar," saying that "he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England." The Doctor was never lavish of adjectives, and, with him, "successful" means a great deal. It signifies, as we understand, that the object of his expedition has been achieved. In 1863 Dr. Livingston left England to explore, more accurately than had hitherto been done, the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, for the purpose of ascertaining definitely their relations to each other, to Lake Tanganyika and to the source of the Nile. His labors were intended to supplement those of Grant, Speke and Baker.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

THE IRISH CHURCH EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.—Mail advice received by the *City of Paris* on the 12th inst., says that the political world was considerably excited on the question of the Irish Church, and petition for and against Mr Gladstone's resolutions were being signed in all parts of the country. On all the large posting bill boards about London were to be seen placards appealing to the Protestant feeling, many of those placards containing language of the most inflammatory character. Some of the most extensively posted of these placards read as follows:

"Another step towadrs Rome. The Church in Ireland has been assailed, which has been established by law and secured by a treaty of law. Mr. Gladstone leads the attack. The author of the church estate, whom Protestant England once trsted, now leads the attack. Will you allow this? Will you desert your fellow-Protestants in Ireland? Arouse yourselves, Protestants in England! Call upon your representatives to do their duty by at once rejecting a proposal which will be but the first step towards putting down your own Church, and doing away with the Protestant Constitution of England.

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—In the first volume of Dr. Behm's "Geographical Annual," lately published at Gotha, there is an interesting article on the population of the earth. This was estimated by Busching in 1787, at 1.0 0.000,000; by Fabri and Stein, in 1800, at 900,000,000; by Stein and Horschelman, in 1832, at 872,-000,000; by Dieterici, in 1858, at 1.288,-000,000; and by Kolb, in 1855, at 1.230,-000,000. Dr. Behm estimates it at 1.350,-000,000, thus distributed: Europe, 285,-000,000; Asia, 798,000,000; Australia and Polynesia, 3,850,000; Africa, 188,000,000; and America, 74,500,000. At the same time he acknowledged that it is impossible to arrive at any thing more than an approximate notion of the population in Asia and Africa, there being no census or other accurate means of ascertaining the number of inhabitants in those countries.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT.—A corporal named Henderson, attached to the garrison of Columbia, S. C., who was tried by Court-martial and found guilty of striking Col. Guenther, while on duty, was sentenced by the court to be reduced to the ranks, drummed out of camp, to have his head shaved, to forfeit all pay, and to be imprisoned for three years at hard labor in Fort Macon; and during the term of his imprisonment, to wear a ball weighing thirty-two pounds, attached to a thirty six inch chain.

Taking the year through, the climate of California is a dry one—the summer from the middle of May till November being almost entirely without rain, and the winter being mainly only a showery season. The annual rain fall is only about 22 inches, which is nearly the same with that of Syria, and about that of Paris and Marseilles, while on our coast it reaches 42.

A Nashville paper publishes quite a long list of colored men in that city, who have accumulated property ranging in the several cases from $2,000 to $50,000. Many of them bought their freedom and that of their wives and children before the war.

The third anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-house, was celebrated the 9th inst., by a large meeting at Cooper Institute which was addressed by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Pleasanton, E. Delfield Smith and others.

The anniversary of the surrender of Richmond to Gen. Grant, was celebrated in Richmond, by the colored people. Addresses were delivered by colored speakers to a large and orderly assemblage.

The colonization ship, *Golconda*, from Baltimore for Liberia, stops at Savannah, and will take out over six hundred negroes, the largest number taken at any one time.

A good cow is a valuable machine; the more food she properly digests the greater the profit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The impeachment trial was resumed in the Senate, on the 16th inst. The first business in order was the consideration of the order presented by Mr. Sumner providing that such of the Managers and counsel for the President as were prohibited by the rules from making oral arguments at the close of the case, might print and file whatever they desire to say. An amendment requiring the counsel for the defence to file their arguments before the Managers should be called upon to reply, gave rise to a lengthy debate, after which the further consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed. An amendment to the twelfth rule, providing for the opening of the Court at 11 A. M., instead of 12 o'clock, and for a recess at 2, was offered and rejected. The Chief Justice directed the defence to proceed with their case, when Mr. Evarts announced the continued illness of Mr. Stansberry, and his inability to be present. In order to save time however, he proceeded to submit certain documentary evidence. Dewitt C. Clark, Clerk of the Senate, was sworn, and produced the nomination of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War. This nomination was made by the President on the 21st of February last, and received by the Senate on the 22nd. Mr. Evarts then offered in evidence the message of the President in reply to the resolution of the Senate notifying him that the removal of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of General Thomas was illegal, wherein he justifies his action on constitutional grounds. This was objected to by the Managers, who alleged that the message was sent after the articles of impeachment had been prepared, and a lengthy argument ensued. At its conclusion the Chief Justice decided the evidence to be inadmissible. Arguments sprung up also regarding the admission of memoranda taken from books of record concerning the removal of certain officers, and was finally admitted by a vote of the Senate. Several other documents were put in evidence, after which the Court adjourned.

The first business before the Court on the 17th, was the order offered by Mr. Conness providing that hereafter the session shall commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. To this Mr. Sumner offered an amendment providing that the Court should sit from 10 A. M., to 6 P. M. The amendment was lost, and the original proposition agreed to. An order was adopted directing that certain tabular statements printed in the *Globe* as part of Mr. Butler's argument be omitted in the regular report of the proceedings of the Court. Mr. Hendricks desired to reply to the attack which Mr. Butler had made upon the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Chief Justice decided the rules would not permit him to do so. William W. Armstrong, one of the editors of the Cleaveland *Plaindealer*, was examined relative to the President's Cleveland speech, but nothing new elicited.—Barton Able, of St. Louis, testified that the President spoke in that city at the instance of the committee of citizens who received him. George Knapp, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican*, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Able. Henry F Zider testified to having reported the St. Louis speech for the St. Louis *Republican*, and that it differed considerably from the report published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, and which had been put in evidence by the prosecution; several documents were then submitted, after which Secretary Welles was examined. He testified that the President announced in Cabinet session that he had removed Mr. Stanton; and that General Thomas held the office. This was objected to as a statement made after the commission of the offence charged, but after debate the Chief Justice ruled that the testimony was admissible. An appeal from the decision was taken, when the Senate sustained the Chief Justice by yeas 26, nays 23. He also testified that he was present when the President appointed Hon. Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War. The defence desired to show by this witness that at a certain Cabinet meeting all the members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward, declared the tenure-of-office act unconstitutional. The managers objected; a lengthy debate followed, pending which the court adjourned.

N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Impeachment continued. The announcement of vote was telegraphed at noon and followed by a general rising in the Senate.

After ten minutes the counsel announced they were ready to resume when sufficient quiet was restored. Chief Justice Chase rapped probably five times before he succeeded in restoring order. This is the first time during the trial that these irregularities have occurred and the importance of the vote may be inforred therefrom. There was no applause or wild demonstration, simply a rising from seats.—Every one seemed inclined to ask his neighbor, "what he thought now."

Vote—Yeas, 20. Nays, 29.

This question involved the support of the President by the Cabinet in view of the violation of the Constitution in removing Mr. Stanton and appointing Gen. Thomas.

The next question was stated as follows: We offer to prove that at the meetings of the Cabinet Mr. Stanton being present when the tenure-of-office bill was taken up for consideration. The question was asked and the opinion expressed that Mr. Stanton and other Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Linoln, did not come under its restrictions.

Chief Justice Chase again decided the evidence admissible.

Mr. Drake appealed. The appeal was sustained by 22 to 26.

On this vote Sherman and Sprague voted with the minority.

The next question was whether the Cabinet argued injury to the service by Mr. Stanton's continuance.

The Senate refused to hear evidence by 10 to 30.

Secretary Welles was then subjected to a severe cross-examination, but nothing new elicited.

Postmaster Gen. Randall was next called.

Mr. Bludget was suspended from the Augusta Post Office without the knowledge of a consultation with the President.

Gov. Randall knew of no appointments of persons in his department who could not take the test oath, and Blodgett was suspended because of his indictment for getting the office by perjury.

Defence closed, reserving the right to call other witnesses in case Mr. Stansberry who knew most of the matter, but sick, thought best.

Discussion resumed on the question of the admission of the Cabinet proceedings, Mr. Wilson reading his speech.

Judge Curtis followed.

Chief Justice Chase decided that the evidence was admissible, but a vote being taken, resulted in its exclusion.

The vote stood 20 to 8.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The close of impeachment is not expected before the middle of next week.

Attorney General Stanberry is much better.

Impeachment was continued.

The Senate refused to admit Blodgett papers.

Gen. Butler in appealing for Blodgett said, he had never been able to get his case before the Senate; that justice should be done him now. Blodgett was only captain of a rebel militia company, and an unwilling captain—Blodgett was known in Augusta; he was elected by his neighbors to make a constitution for Georgia.—He did not doubt but that when Georgia was admitted that Blodgett would take his seat here with the proudest of us. He then offered the nominations of Gens. Sherman and Thomas to Brevet Generalship, claiming admissibility under the tenth article.

The Senate refused by a vote of 13 to 95. Both parties announced the evidence closed.

Judge Chase ordered the prosecution to proceed with argument.

Mr. Boutwell not being ready asked for an adjournment till Tuesday.

The defence asked until Wednesday in view of Attorney General Stansberry's sickness.

Mr. Boutwell seconded the request; and after hearing and rejecting an appeal from Gen. Logan to print his argument, the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

The Senate went into Executive session, and also adjourned till Wednesday.

In the House, the Senate appropriation for impeachment was considered.

Mr. Eldridge said it was evident that ten thousand dollars would not defray the expenses of the impeachment trial, and he thought this was a mere blind. Why did the committee not come out boldly and say that this was a mere bagatelle, to operate on the public mind?

Mr. Washburn said if another appropriation was required he would vote for it, and he believed it would be worth one hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses.

Mr. Eldridge asked if he understood that the gentlemen would give one hundred thousand dollars to make the impeachment trial a success.

Mr. Washburne had not said exactly that, but what he meant was that if impeachment was a success it would be worth not one hundred thousand dollars, but one hundred millions of dollars to this country in greater security to person and property. [Applause.]

A Freedman's Impression of Liberia.

A freedman who left Charleston, South Carolina for Liberia, a few months ago, writes back the most glowing accounts of matters and things there. After stating that he never felt free until he reached that Republic, and that he had selected his land for cultivation, he adds; "Of all the fruit I found on the land my tongue is unable to explain, but I will give you the names of some. First, a field of thirty acres of coffee; second, cocoanut trees in any quantity; third, lemons by the bushel; fourth, the great palm tree, the most important and precious tree in the country from which we get nice oil, cabbage, butter; then the kernel, shingles, then cord thread, and then, best of all we can get wine to drink. All of these we have on the farm. Tell my brother Washington that this is the country to come to."

GLEANINGS

All animals are fond of sunshine. Let them bask in it if possible.

The more comfortable you can keep your animals the more they will thrive.

A celebrated horticulturist said:—"If I had a call to preach a surmon on gardening, I should take this for my text—"Stir the soil."

It is said that the value of the horses, sheep and horned cattle in the United States is equal to the sum total of the national debt—$3,000,000,000.

Many of the Vermont farmers are turning their attention from sheep raising to the dairy. It is said that twenty new cheese factories will be built in that State this year.

The report from all parts of Illinois and Wisconsin are to the effect that the winter wheat passed through the cold weather successfully and promises an immense harvest. Spring wheat has also been sown in great abundance.

England needs, on an average, about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from other countries a year, after importing guano, bones, and other phosphates, fertilizers in the shape of seeds and oil cake, and manufacturing so much manure at home.

The *Cottage Gardener* in London says that earthing up potatoes diminishes the produce and retards the ripening of the tubers. Long experiments in England have proved this fact—that hilling up the potato will reduce the crop one-fourth.

The farmer who improves his culture and obtains the best results from his labor expended, should plant only the best seed, and improving his crops by improving the quality of his seed and his general culture.

Hens.—A recent letter on poultry says, that any hen if allowed to bring up a brood of chickens will pay a profit of from $3 to $10 per hen. He estimates that a hen, if allowed liberty and fed all she wants, will consume a bushel of corn per year.

Hop Culture.

The subject of hop culture is attracting increasing attention, especially in the Northwest, from year to year. In Wisconsin especially it has already become an extensive and profitable branch of industry, and the disposition to engage in the same business is extending to adjoining States. Without doubt the soil of Minnesota is as well adapted to the cultivation of hops as that of Wisconsin, and with the increasing demand for the article and the rapid growth of our German population an increase of this product must be the result. The annexed report of H. H. Potter, published in the *Rural American*, is one of the most practical articles we have seen on the subject, and may be of interest to some of our readers:

Mr. H. H. Potter, of Baraboo, Sauk County, Wisconsin, has a hop yard of four acres, reported as follows:

Capital Invested.—Mr. Potter counts as capital invested his drying house, press, hop poles, and other necessary fixtures:

Seven thousand tamarack poles, at $90 per 1,000	$630
Drying house, 29x40	400
Stove, pipe, press, and boxes	125
Total capital, exclusive of capital,	$1,069

First Year's Crop.—The yard came into bearing in 1866, and the crop was fifty cents per pound. The following is the detailed statement of the cost of production, the sum received from the sale of the crop, the profits realized;

Cultivation, setting poles and trying vines	$85
Harvesting, drying, bailtng fuel and sacking	767
Man and team ten days drawing manure.	30
Fifteen per cent. for depreciation of capital invested in hop-house and other fixtures	168
Total expenses	$1,069
Received for 9,320 lbs. hops, at 50 cents	$3,600
Leaving as profits for crop of of 1866	$3,600

First Crop of Hop Roots.—The next spring following this crop it was necessary to remove the surplus roots or runners, from the yard, (the reason and manner of which I will hereafter describe;) and these roots being in great demand to set out new yards, they were sold, some few at $10 "per acre," (what are necessary to plant an acre are meant,) some few at $15 per acre, but most of them at $20 per acre. The roots taken up from these four acres,

Actually brought	$3,140
Deduct for expenses on making up and Marketing	100
Total profits for roots sold	$3,040

The Second 1867 Crop.—This year's crop was more bountiful than last year; but the exact number of pounds picked cannot be definitely ascertained, as the hops are not yet all baled, a cannot be conveniently weighed. There were, however, from this same yard, four acres, 1,124 boxes of hops taken, which, at the average of 10½ pounds per box, would yield 11,802 pounds of hops; as it is certain that the boxes would average over rather than under 10½ pounds each, I accept it as a basis and call the crop 11,802 pounds. This amount I charge up at 56 cents per pound, because that has been the leading price paid by dealers here this season. That I am within bounds will be apparent when I state that 58 cents has been offered for them and refused, and that, when sold, owing to their being extremely choice, they will probably bring 60 cents, unless there should be some sudden reaction in the market, which does not now seem probable. These figures give us the following results:

Cultivation, etc	$100
Harvesting, curing, etc	943
Fifteen per cent. for depreciation of capital.	168
Total expenses	$1,211
Eleven thousand eight hundred and two lbs, at 55 cents	6,491
Leaving as profits of crop 1867	$5,280

Recapitulation.

Profit of crop of 1866	$3,600
Profits on crop of hop roots sold in 1867	3,000
Profits of crop of 1867	5,280
Total	$11,920

Book on Hop Culture for sale at Blum's.

HEAD'QRS SECOND MILITARY DIS'T,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83.

[*Extract.*]

I. A Provost Court is hereby constituted at Raleigh, North Carolina, for the Counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, and Yadkin, North Carolina, with jurisdiction, as restricted by paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 18, current series, from these Headquarters, of all civil cases arising within the limits of that Post, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed three hundred (300) dollars; and of all offences, nor under the Articles of War, which may be referred to it by the Post Commander, except murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, violation of the laws against dueling, perjury, rape and arson. Sentences and judgements will not be executed until approved by the Commanding General.

The court will ordinarily sit and be always open at Raleigh, North Carolina; but will, when needful, repair to and temporarily sit at other points within said Counties, as the interests of justice may require.

The procedure of the court will be assimilated to that of magistrates under the laws of the State, and will conform to the regulations prescribed for like courts in General Orders.

The proceedings of the court will be forwarded through the Post Commander for review and final decision.

John T. Deweese, Esq., is hereby appointed sole Judge of said court, and his compensation as such fixed at one hundred (100) dollars per month.

The court may employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding three (3) dollars a day, who shall keep the records of its proceedings. The fund accruing from fines and costs will be appropriated to defray the expenses of the court.

Simple rules and forms of proceedure, and the fees and charges prescribed by the court, will be published by the court for general information.

The sheriffs of the said Counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Anson Union, Stanley, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth and Yadkin, their depu-

ties and all constables therein, are required to execute the orders and decrees of the court.

At the end of each month, a return of the cases tried, and of all receipts and expenditure, with vouchers, will be made by the court of the post Commander, and by him forwarded to these Headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By Command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

From the Petersburg Express

The Celebrated Gaines Case.

The final decision of the suit of Mrs. Gaines against the City of New Orleans, by the Supreme Court, terminates one of the most extraordinary cases of litigation in the whole history of civil jurisprudence. It is remarkable, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (in an able review of the case,) for the curiosity of the case itself; for the large amount of property which it involves, and for the wonderful display of enduring pertinacity with which the plaintiff has devoted her life to the prosecution of what has long been held to be a hopeless cause. Seven times has Mrs. Gaines pleaded her case before the Supreme Court, sometimes with partial success, sometimes with none, until, at last after forty years of incessant litigation, she has won the day and established her claim to a large portion of the city of New Orleans, valued, very modestly, at five millions of dollars. This fight has been fought by Mrs. Gaines single-handed. She has literally gone through fire and flood, as she has travelled over the country, always intent upon the one great business of her life. With a buoyancy of temperament that knew no abatement, with an abiding faith in the justice of her cause and of its ultimate success; with few friends and very limited means; with life slipping away under the long delays and slow progress of the law, this truly remarkable woman has persevered until she has conqured fortune.

A brief outline of this singular case will be interesting to our readers: In 1794, Zulime *nee* Carriere, a beautiful Creole of New Orleans, married one Jerome des Granges, in New Orleans. In 1802 Daniel Clark, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, became attached to Madame des Granges, and, about the same time, it is alleged that it was discovered that des Granges had a wife living in France, and that, the second marriage thus proving void, Daniel Clark privately married the lady in Phiadelphia. Of this marriage the present plaintiff claims to have been born in Philadelphia in 1802 or 1803. Her mother and herself were committed to the care of her father's friend and partner, Mr. Daniel W. Coxe, of this city. She afterward became an intimate of the family of Col. Samuel B. Davis, and was known among her school-fellows, some of whom still remember her, as Myra Davis. When she grew up it became known to her that her true name was Clark, and she has established the existance of a will of Daniel Clark's acknowledging her as his legitimate daughter. Yet her own mother, who, during Clark's life, married M. Gardette, a well known citizen of Philadelphia, was never summoned as a witness by Mrs. Ganes, and her father Daniel Clark, during his wife's life, addressed Miss Caton, of Baltimore, who, however did not accept his advances.

Myra Clark married Mr. Wm. Wallace Whitney, of New York, by whome she had two children, a son and daughter, still living. After Mr. Whitney's death, she married Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, who died in 1849. One child the issue of her second marriage, died in infancy.

Danial Clark owned large tracts of ground within the limits of New Orleans, which have become immensely valuable. More than a thousand suits have been instituted by Mrs. Gaines to recover these properties, upon which many of the finest improvements now stand. The decision of the Supreme Court only applies, directly, to three suits but its ruling will cover the whole ground.

This case has been one of singular intricacy, and has turned, as will be seen by the above brief statement, upon the question of the legitimacy of Mrs. Gaines. It is but fair to say that even now, after nearly forty years of litigation, three of the ablest members of the Supreme Court, Grier, Swayne and Miller, dissent from the conclusion of the Court. In dissenting from the favorable opinion of the Court rendered in 1860, Justice Grier uses this strong language:

"I wholly dissent from the opinion of the majority of this Court in the case, both as to the law and the facts. But I do not think it necessary to vindicate my opinion by again presenting to the public view a history of the scandalous gossip which has been buried under the dust of half a century and which a proper feeling of delicacy should have suffered to remain so; I therefore dismiss the case, as I hope, for the last time, with the single remark, that if it be the law of Louisiana that a will can be established by the dim recollections, imaginations, or inventions of anile gossips, after forty-five years, to disturb the title and possessions of *bona fide* purchasers, without notice of an apparently indifeasible title. "*Hand quidem invideo, miror magis,*" (I do not indeed envy your position, but rather wonder at it.)

An Indian came to a certain agent in the northern part of Iowa, to procure some whiskey for a young warrior, who had been bitten by a rattlesnake. At first the agent did not credit the story, but the earnestness of the Indian and the urgency of the case overcame his scruples. He ask the Indian "how much he wanted?" "Four quarts," answered the Indian. "Four quarts," repeated the agent, with much surprise, "as much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, frowning savagely as though about to wage a war of extermination on the whole snake tribe, "Four quarts —snake very big."

It is stated that Mr. John Colly, a Canadian, recently sent to Boston a Leicester sheep, three and a half years old, and weighing alive, 458 pounds—dressed 358 pounds. This sheep was sold for $100, and is claimed to be the largest sheep ever raised in America.

The Lake Disaster—Terrible Scenes on the Doomed Boat—Statements of Rescued Passengers.

Chicago, April 9.—An appalling disaster, which cast a deep shadow upon Chicago, occurred this morning about six o'clock, on Lake Michigan, off Waukegan, about twenty-five miles north of this port. At that hour the steamer *Sea Bird*, running between this port and Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and which left the latter port yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, with not far from one hundred souls on board, was discovered to be on fire, and in ten miuutes was one sheet of flames, and every person on board, with two exceptions, perished either in the flames or by drowning. The names of the saved are Albert C. Chamberlain, of Shelboygan Falls, and Edward Hannebury, a sailor, from Sheboygan city, who was on his way to this city to get employment at his calling. The following is Mr. Hannebury's statement, which covers the whole ground: "I went on board the *Sea Bird*, Captain Morris, about 4 o'clock. There were eight or ten others besides myself who left Sheboygan. There were in all about one hundred persons on board, including the crew. There were eight or ten ladies and seven or eight children among the passengers. There was considerable of a cargo. About 5 o'clock this morning I left my berth. I had been up about one hour when I saw smoke arising on the main deck, in the stern quarter, just below the ladies' cabin. I hardly saw the smoke when the fire began to blaze. It seemed to have been kindled right on the deck. There was a lot of tubs and some straw lying near, the fire got among them right away. I immediately cried "Fire! The crew rushed on deck, the bell was rung, and the passengers who were not up came tumbling out from their berths and staterooms. Instantly there was great confusion, and the fire increased so rapidly as to convince me that it must have been burning a long time before it was discovered. The flames sprung up and spread almost instantly into the ladies' cabin. In five minutes the after part of the boat was all on fire. I do not think that all the ladies had time to get out of their cabin, and several ladies and children must have been burned.

"All rushed to the forward part of the boat. Some of the crew tried to get at the small boats, which were aft, but failed to reach them. I was perfectly cool all the time I knew the boat was gone up, but somehow I felt that I was all right. In about ten minutes, with the assistance of others, I shoved the gang-plank overboard, and in a few moments the engine stopped working. All the passengers were crowded into the bow, and were crying, ringing their hands and moaning piteously.

"I waited until the gang-plank had floated past the wheel-house, and then I jumped overboard and swam to the gang-plank, and ten or fifteen others followed me. There were so many on the plank that it sank, and we had hard work to keep ourselves above water. I got along pretty well until three or four, seeing that I was holding my own, got around by me and took hold of me. I shook them all off except a colored boy. He put both arms around my neck, and I could not choke him off. I then helped him on the plank, and also one man, who was about twenty-five years old. I helped two or three others on the plank. We struggled hard, but not a man said a word. I could see around me men having hold of boxes, chairs, fenders, and two men I saw clinging to a bag of wool. There was a heavy sea, and after we had been in the water fifteen or twenty minutes the plank was capsized by a wave, and all who were on it, except me, were washed away, and were seen no more. The water was almost at freezing point, and I was nearly chilled through but managed to get on the plank, and was all alone. I got hold the gang-plank ropes, and steadied myself with them while I stood on the plank. I had no thought of death; the same confidence I all along had felt in being saved still clung to me. I looked about me, and could see the lake's surface covered with pieces of the wreck, to many of which men were clinging. About half a mile away I saw a woman clinging to a fender. I soon saw her disappear. The wreck was all the time drifting toward the west shore. About twenty minutes after I had left her I saw the passengers gathered on the burning deck. Many of the men were stripped to their shirts, and nearly all had life-preservers on, or were lashed to tables, planks, &c. This was about the last I saw of the boat. I did not hear any screaming or crying. The waves deadened all that. I watched her until she was burnt to the water's edge.

"At about 9 o'clock I saw a schooner bearing south, about two miles away, and under full sail, and although I am sure they saw me and the burning wreck, it kept straight on and offered no assistance. About 10 o'clock, when I was about ready to give up, I saw a schooner four or five miles to the windward. It bore down toward me, and proved to be the *Cornelie.*—She sent out her small boat, and first took off Chamberlain from the forward netting where he had lashed himself, and then took me aboard about 11 o'clock. I was nearly frozen, but was soon made comfortable.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

FOUR CARS OF THE ERIE RAILROAD THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Twenty-four Persons Killed Outright and Fifty Badly Injured.

Another railroad catastrophe, similar to but more horrible if possible than that of the Lake Shore Line Road at Angola, which so startled the country a few weeks ago, occurred yesterday morning on the Erie Railroad, at a place called Carr's Rock, thirteen miles above Port Jervis and about 100 miles from New York. The night express train which left Buffalo at 2:20 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, was thrown off the track about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the place above mentioned, and four of the rear cars, two of which were sleeping cars, went over an embankment and rolled down the precipice, a distance of 50 feet or more. The accident occurred on a curve of the road which runs along the edge of a bluff, the slope of which consists of jagged rocks, terminating at the bottom in a small stream that empties into the Delaware River. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the breaking of a wheel or of the journal of one of the cars. The train consisted of an engine tender, three sleeping cars, two first-class cars, one second-class and one postal car. The four rear cars went over the precipice, turning several somersets in the descent, and breaking to pieces before they reached the bottom. One of the sleeping cars took fire from the upsetting of the stove, and added greatly to the horror of the scene. Seven persons are supposed to have been consumed by fire in this car, and several others were rescued badly burned.

The passengers in the cars that remained on the track, used the most strenuous exertions to rescue the sufferers, but owing to the darkness and the difficulty of reaching the foot of the precipice, it was some time before any assistance could be rendered. The dead bodies that were taken from the wreck, were left for the time being on the ground, while all hands assisted in conveying the wounded to the cars that were left on the train. This occupied several hours, and as there are no dwellings near the scene of the disaster, the sufferers were obliged to be conveyed to Port Jervis before they could receive surgical aid. The train reached Port Jervis at 9 o'clock, when the physicians of the place were summoned, and all the alleviation possible under the circumstances, were rendered. Mr. Gudd, the conductor in charge of the train, was in one of the cars that went over the embankment, is among the injured. A gentleman, who came over the road in the next train following the accident, and who past Port Jervis at 12:30 o'clock, states that the list of the dead numbered twenty-four at that time, and that several more were not expected to live.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., April 24, 1868.

Bacon, 15 cts. cash, 16 cents trade,
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 75 by the bale of fifty bunches; $1 75 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 15 cents.
CORN, $1 00 @ $1 10
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen,
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds,
FLOUR, Dull at $5 to $6 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts,
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15(@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Feathers 40 cents, "
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs,
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb,
Lard, 20 cents,
Leather, Sole, 30 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal,
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25,
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts, per doz.
Peas, $1 00 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel,
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel,
Sugar, brown 16 a 18; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 85 per Sack,
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb,
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts, per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75,

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 35lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lb

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Dr. Thomas, when Bishop of Salisbury, used to tell the following story: "While I was chaplain to the British factory at Hamburg, a gentleman belonging to the factory died at a village about ten miles distant. Application was made to the pastor of the parish for leave to have him buried in his churchyard, but on being told that he was a Calvinist, he refused. 'No,' said he, 'there are none but Lutherans in my church yard, and there shall be no other.' This being told me, (says Doctor Thomas,) I resolved to go and argue the matter with him, but found him inflexible. At length I told him he made me think of a circumstance which once happened to myself when I was a curate in Thomas street. I was burying a corpse, when a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve in the midst of the service, saying, 'Sir, sir, I want to speak to you.' 'Prythee, says I 'woman, wait till I have done.' 'No sir, I must speak to you immediately.' 'Why, then what is the matter?' 'Sir,' says she, 'you are burying a man who died of the small-pox next my poor husband, who never had it.' The story had the desired effect, and the pastor permitted the bones of the Calvinist to be interred in his church yard."

Apple worms may be caught in large numbers by winding hay ropes around the trunks of the trees immediately before the worms begin to leave the fruit. The grubs will hide in the ropes for the purpose of spinning their cocoons, and may be found by unwinding the coils.

W. F. CARMICHAEL,

AT COOPER'S OLD STAND,

SALEM, N. C.,

KEEPS constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at short notice,

DOORS,

SASH,

BLINDS, &c.

☞ He will make contracts and erect Wooden Buildings of every variety and style. Also epairs done at short notice.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts standing over 6 months.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 28. 1m.pd

MARRIED:

In Davidson county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by M. A. Miller, Esq., Mr. A. A Rothrock to Miss L. E. Clodfelter, daughter of Henry Clodfelter,—All of Davidson.

ATTRACTIONS
AT
J. L. Fulkerson's Store,
IN THE WAY OF NEW
Spring & Summer GOODS.
COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

COLORING.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35–tf

NOTICE TO U. S. WITNESSES.

ALL Witnesses who attended the Commissioner's Court at Salem, can draw their pay any time after Monday next.

T. CHITTY, D. M.

April 24, 1868. 1t.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horsepakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it,

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

Professional CARD.

I have this day asssociated myself in the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. THEO. F. KEEHLN. Hoping to merit the confidence of all, I tender my services, to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country, and will be ready by day or night, unless professionally absent, to obey any calls which may be made upon myself, in any branch of the Medical Art.

SAM'L J. BRIETZ, M. D.

Salem, April 17th, 1868.

LOOK OUT!

I have received the Annual Lists of Internal Revenue, and hold them ready for payment.

All who wish to avoid the payment of cost will conduct themselves accordingly.

I will attend at the following times and places for the collection of the same, viz:

At Brietz's Hotel, Salem, on the 25th of April, 1868,
At Danbury, on the 27th of April, "
At Mt. Airy, on the 29th of April, "

And I would remind all who are in arrears that the same must be paid forthwith, *if not sooner.*

JOB WORTH, *Dep'y Coll'r.*

April, 10th, 1868. 33-4t.

SPRING LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS! AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'. Davenport's and Tytler's Universal,
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School. High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous, Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " " Grammar,
" " " Sallust,
" " " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

PAPERS, &c.,

cmbracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

ENVELOPES

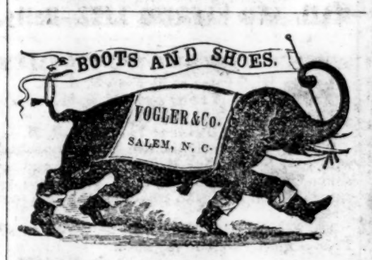
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.



VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 Baltimore Street,

(*Opposite Hanover.*)

BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27–3m

Two Horses for Sale

By PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem N. C., April 17, 1868. 34–tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family, Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES, or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS, or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.

Martin Rattler, or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS, illustrating Natural History, Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrim's Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.

American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

Up with the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions, ***Stationery,***
Boots and Shoes, ***Hats & Caps,***
Groceries, ***Drugs & Dyes,***
Paints, ***Oils,***
Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33–tf.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building.

A. T. ZEVELY.

August 16, 1867. 1–tf.

Boots & Shoes Repaired.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

IN THE BASEMENT OF DR ZEVELY'S HOUSE, ON MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE SALEM HOTEL, by

JOSEPH KNAUSE.

Terms Cash. mar. 20–tf

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

Section 1, *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim, .

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six moniths credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: — *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defend, ant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5, *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parol promise made isince the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENFRAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL

AND

Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it.

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25-3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts,

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work,

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867, 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER OF VERY FINE PURE CHESTER PIGS for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24-1m

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, Salem, N. C. — T. J. WILSON, Winston, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proopetors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

September, 18, 1867. 4-tf.

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,

AND

a lot of ***Childrens' Chairs,*** cheap for cash.

All kinds ***Cabinet Furniture & Coffins*** made to order at his Furniture Establishment on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's Store.

A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16–tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants.
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1–1y.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

WAGON FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a second-hand strong two-horse wagon, in good order, cheap.

FRANKLIN SPACH.
Forsyth Co., Feb. 18, 1868. 26–tf

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS &NOTIONS

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va
L. Berkley. W. M. Millar. J. W. Grandy
1–1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Evesett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations duringt h struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the Atlantic, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiv, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shamly, Mrs. Dias, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of Our Young Folks.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of Our Young Folks will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley. Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that Our Young Folks for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art*, and *Amusement*,—and must contiuue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in Every Saturday are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Literary intelligence, and popular papers on Science. Translations from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches. The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular isterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,209
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

Letter Postage—Prepayment.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

Rates.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

Newspaper Postage.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP,
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE,
WESTERN SCENES,
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS,
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR,
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS,
AT BLUMS.

THE

People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
OMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS.
BUSINESS CARDS,
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